

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1824.

[NO. 205.]

PRINTED

By PHILLO WHITE,

Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

## UNITED STATES' LAWS.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four; that is to say:

For compensation to the Senators and members of the House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, including the sum of two hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and forty dollars, appropriated by an act making a partial appropriation for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, passed the nineteenth of January last, four hundred and fifty-three thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars.

For expenses of fuel, stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, sixty thousand seven hundred dollars.

For expenses of the Library of Congress, including the salary of the Librarian, one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Vice President of the United States, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in the Department of State, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said Department, including the messenger in the Patent Office, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including the expenses of printing the laws, and for extra copying of papers, twenty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, ten thousand dollars.

For compensation to an additional clerk, as allowed per act of appropriation of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the first Comptroller, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Second Comptroller, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the first Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the first Auditor, thirteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Second Auditor, fourteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Third Auditor, twenty-three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of allowances.

For compensation to the Fourth Audi-

tor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Fourth Auditor, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of allowances.

For an additional clerk in said office, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Fifth Auditor, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For two clerks, to complete the duties of the Commissioner of the Revenue, transferred to the office of the Fifth Auditor, two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For one clerk, on the business of the Agent of the Treasury, transferred to the office of the Fifth Auditor, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Treasurer of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Treasurer, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to an additional clerk, and also for an assistant to the chief clerk, as allowed since first January, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of allowances.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the said Commissioner, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to such persons, as may be employed to bring up the business in said office, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Register, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger, including the allowance for stamping ships' registers, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the assistant messenger in said office, three hundred and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For allowance to the person employed in transmitting passports and sea-letters; for expense of translating foreign languages in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; for stationery, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses in the Treasury Department, and the several offices therein, including the expenses of stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, twenty-six thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For allowance to the superintendent and four watchmen, employed for the security of the State and Treasury buildings; for the repairs of engines, hose and buckets, one thousand and nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of War, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of War, twenty-two thousand and six hundred dollars.

For compensation to messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of allowances.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Paymaster General, three thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of allowances.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of allowances.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Adjutant General, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the Ordnance Office, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of Michigan Territory, eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty cents.

For the contingent expenses of the Michigan Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Arkansas Territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Arkansas Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the Governor,

for compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to clerks in the office of the Chief Engineer, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the office of the Surgeon General, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the War Department, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, eight thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For the contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of the Navy, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioners of the Navy Board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to three clerks and a draftsman, as allowed by the acts of appropriation since the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For the contingent expenses of said office, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For allowance to the superintendent and four watchmen, employed for the security of the War and Navy Buildings, and for the incidental and contingent expenses, including oil, fuel, candles, and labor, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Post Master General, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the two Assistant Postmasters General, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the General Post Office, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to two clerks, as allowed per act of appropriation of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For the contingent expenses of said office, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor General, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Surveyor General, two thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor south of Tennessee, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Alabama, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings in Washington City, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerk of the Mint, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For persons employed in the different operations of the Mint, nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses and repairs, cost of machinery, and for allowance of wastage in the gold and silver coinage of the mint, seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of Michigan Territory, eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty cents.

For the contingent expenses of the Michigan Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Arkansas Territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Arkansas Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the Governor,

Judges, and Secretary of the Florida Territory, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation to six Commissioners, to settle land claims in said Territory, twelve thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Chief Justice, the Associate Judges, and District Judges, of the United States, including the Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the District of Columbia, seventy-eight thousand and four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Attorney General of the United States, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the office of the Attorney General, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to sundry District Attorneys, and Marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several territories, ten thousand one hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and for defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, sixty thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present governments, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For the support and maintenance of light houses, beacons, buoys, and stake-ages, including the purchase of oil, keepers' salaries, repairs, and improvements, and contingent expenses, and including an unexpended balance of appropriation on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, of seventeen thousand five hundred and eleven dollars and seventy-three cents; and, also, five thousand five hundred dollars, heretofore appropriated for building a light house near Fort Gratiot, in Michigan territory, one hundred and nineteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-four dollars and thirty-three cents.

For the payment of the salaries of the Registers and Receivers of the different lands offices, thirty-nine thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands seventy-five thousand dollars.

For continuing the work on the centre building, eighty-six thousand dollars.

For alterations and repairs in the room occupied by the Supreme Court, six hundred and forty dollars.

For improving the Capitol square and painting the railing round the same, two thousand dollars.

For making a footway in front of the public grounds and open spaces between the Capitol and Navy office, five thousand dollars.

For Stationery and books for the office of Commissioner of Loans, two thousand dollars.

For rent and repairs of the tenement formerly occupied as a residence by the President of the United States, eight hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty-four cents.

For registers for ships and vessels of the United States, and for lists of crews, four thousand dollars.

For sick, disabled and destitute seamen, in foreign countries, forty thousand dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, six thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the Ministers of the United States of London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Madrid and Lisbon, the Charge des Affaires at Madrid, from the third of March to the fourth of November, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, and, also, for the Charge des Affaires at Stockholm, and the Hague, fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For the salaries of the Ministers or Charge des Affaires of the United States, who have been, or may be, appointed to the governments on the continent of America, thirty-six thousand dollars.

For outfits of the Ministers to Paris and Madrid, eighteen thousand dollars.

For salaries of the several Secretaries of Legation, eighteen thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of those missions, twenty thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the Agents of Claims at London and Paris, four thousand dollars.

For payment of the salaries of the Commissioner and Arbitrator under the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, and for one half of the Secretary and half the contingent expenses of the Commission, two thousand five hundred dollars, in addition to the unexpended balance of the appropriation for one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three for the same object.

For expenses of carrying into effect the sixth and seventh articles, of the treaty of Ghent, including the compensation of the Commissioners, Agents, and Surveyors, and their contingent expenses, sixteen thousand dollars.

Barbary powers, thirty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of Foreign intercourse, forty thousand dollars.

For compensation for extra clerks employed in the General Post Office during the last year, nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents.

For compensation of nine members of the Legislative Council of the Michigan Territory, at two dollars each, per day, for sixty days, one thousand and eighty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Legislative Council, including the printing of the Laws of said Territory, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the salaries of the Secretaries of the Land Commissioners of East and West Florida, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and travelling expenses of the members of the Legislative Council of the Florida Territory, and for contingent expenses of the Territory, including arrears for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, six thousand six hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty-four cents, being the unexpended balance of the last year.

For the completion of the medals voted by Congress to certain general officers; to purchase gold for the medals, and to replace General McComb's medal, two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For a Draughtsman and two colorers, for the General Land Office, authorized by law, three thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated; Provided, however, That no money, appropriated by this act, shall be paid to any person for his compensation, who is in arrears to the United States, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be liable: Provided, also, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to extend to balances arising solely from the depreciation of Treasury notes, received by such person to be expended in the public service; but, in all cases, where the pay or salary of any person is withheld, in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officer, if demanded by the party, his agent or attorney, to report forthwith to the Agent of the Treasury Department, the balance due; and it shall be the duty of the said Agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,  
Vice President of the U. States and  
President of the Senate.

Washington, April 3, 1824.  
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

LONDON.

No city in Christendom announces itself from so far; or sends to such a distance the decided intimations of its extent and power. Twenty miles before its pinnacles and spires are visible the black cloud of smoke and vapour that hangs over it as a perpetual canopy, is seen to swell up in the horizon like the dark forms at sea, which sometimes announce the approach to a vast continent. Almost as far off an increase in the amount of passing is perceptible. Stage coaches, of all sizes and forms, crowded with passengers on their tops, that make them seem instinct with life, hurry by in succession, and the post chaises and equipage multiply to such numbers, that one not accustomed to calculate the wide influences of so great a city, can hardly persuade himself that he is not already approaching its very suburbs. Some miles, however, before he is even so near as this, the numbers of every thing moving begin to look like crowds; and afterwards the crowds fall into, an almost incessant and uninterrupted stream. In the mean time, the roads and streets are growing wide, and the shops more frequent, rich and showy. The villages disappear, or rather become considerable towns; and the towns are gradually changed into a continued succession of suburbs, thro' the midst of which the astonished stranger hastens forward, until, driven perpetually forward, by the unbroken torrent, he finds himself borne, at last, into the endless multitudes of the Metropolis itself.

North American Review.

An empty head and a full purse are more respected than the man of science, whose purse has been lightened by the unavoidable shaft of misfortune.



## DESULTORY.

WALTER LOWRIE.

Among the various controversies which the Presidential question has engendered, perhaps there is none more singular than the one in which Mr. Lowrie, a Senator from Pennsylvania, finds himself involved. Mr. L. is a friend of Mr. Crawford, and wishes to injure General Jackson in the estimation of the people of Pennsylvania, in regard to his political opinions. Mr. Lowrie has asserted that the President some years since read to him and Mr. Findlay a letter from General Jackson, re- by the appointment of distinguished individuals from both the political parties of the country. The President says he never received or read such a letter: General Jackson says he never wrote such a letter: Mr. Findlay says he never heard the President read such a letter. The matter having arrived at this point, one would suppose that Mr. Lowrie would allow that he was mistaken as to the purport of the letter. But no, he still insists on his first position, and says he has a letter in his possession written by the President, which will prove it, in answer to General Jackson's letter, but it is denied on the other hand that this letter furnishes proof that General Jackson wrote the letter in question: and Mr. Lowrie is called upon to tell how he came by the letter, as it must have been obtained in a clandestine manner from the private desk of the President, and great dishonour is attached to the transaction. Mr. Lowrie being goaded pretty hard upon this point, has come out with a publication, and says he received it from a correspondent at Richmond. In answer to which it is urged, that Mr. Lowrie ought to have handed a letter obtained in such a way, directly to the President, and not to have appropriated it to his own use—thus the matter now stands, and places Mr. Lowrie at present in a most unpleasant predicament.

Baltimore Patriot.

[In the papers by last week's mail, we perceive that Mr. Hay, a friend of the President's, has replied, with a just severity, to Mr. Lowrie. Mr. H. in the most emphatic manner, denies that Mr. Monroe ever did read the letter from Gen. Jackson said to have been received by him; and also denies that Gen. J. ever wrote such a letter. Mr. Hay has placed Mr. Lowrie in a most awkward predicament, from which he will find it difficult to extricate himself.]

## DE WITT CLINTON.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says, relative to the great meeting held in the Park, which disapproved and reprobated the late postmaster general, and the Legislature of Gov. Clinton from being a Canal commissioner—"Never before was such a meeting witnessed in New York, both in point of numbers and respectability; and we question much whether such a meeting was ever before witnessed in America. We make the most moderate calculation when we say there were from five to eight thousand people assembled; and when the proceedings were ended, and the meeting declared adjourned, our citizens were still pouring into the Park, almost in solid columns, from every quarter."

## AN ENORMOUS PUNCH BOWL.

On the 25th of October, 1694, a bowl of punch was made at the right honourable Edward Russell's house, when he was captain general and commander in chief of his majesty's forces in the Mediterranean seas. It was made in a fountain, in a garden, in the middle of four walks, all covered over head with lemon and orange trees, and in every walk was a table, the whole length of it covered with cold collations, &c. In the said fountain were the following ingredients, viz. four hogsheads of brandy, eight hogsheads of water, twenty gallons of lime juice, twenty five thousand lemons, thirteen hundred weight of fine Lisbon sugar, five pounds of grated nutmeg, three hundred toasted biscuits, and lastly a pipe of mountain Malaga. Over the fountain was a large canopy, built to keep off the rain: and there was built for the purpose a little boat, wherein was a boy belonging to the fleet, who rowed round the fountain and filled the cups of the company; and in all probability more than six thousand drank thereof.

English paper.

## From the Democratic Press.

When Gregory Orlof, offended the pride and roused the love of power which reigned in the bosom of Catharine II. by his presumptuous claim to her hand, she ordered him to travel. He consented and was presented by the Empress with one hundred thousand roubles, the brevet of a prince of an hundred and fifty thousand, a magnificent service of plate, and an estate with six thousand peasants upon it. She had previously appointed him a patent Prince of the Russian Empire, and was now desirous that he should take the title and travel with a splendour worthy of the situation which he had held so near her person. It is mentioned on good authority, that when Gregory Orlof was at Paris, in 1773, he appeared in a coat all the buttons of which were large Diamonds, and with a sword, the hilt of which was also set with Diamonds. His splendour eclipsed that of any Prince then in Europe.

## FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE HERMIT.....NO. 1.

Mr. Editor: It was not long after the Western Carolinian made its appearance in this bleak world, that you had almost as many literary correspondents as subscribers; but in process of time, they all disappeared like the evanescent cloud; and from present prospects it would seem that they have no inclination to resume their learned labors. The great variety which distinguished many of the essays here adverted to, was well calculated to amuse almost every class of readers; and I very much regret that their literary and political opinions were not more fully recorded in your columns. I am not so vain as to believe that the fugitive pieces which I may write, will entitle me to admittance in the "Temple of Fame;" nor do I calculate on reaching the threshold of that magnificent building; therefore, I shall not make any solemn promises concerning what I intend to publish hereafter.

In this introductory number, it may be necessary to state, that I shall not confine myself to any one particular subject; nor can I promise positively how often "The Hermit" will appear: it may be weekly, or monthly, according to my opportunities and inclination to write.

If I should occasionally "hold the Mirror up to nature," it shall not be directed towards any particular individual. Vice is censurable wherever it makes its hideous appearance; and virtue is amiable, and should be rewarded, whether possessed by the indigent or affluent.

In the course of my writing, I shall, (to use the language of Tacitus,) endeavor to "avoid the two opposite extremes of blunt austerity and abject meanness, and pursue a middle course with safety." Such is my intention; but how far I shall succeed in the "even tenor of my way," is yet unknown. But time decides all things; and there can be no doubt but the voice of censure and of praise will be awarded according to the various prejudices and tastes of different individuals. The minds of men are as dissimilar as their countenances; therefore, it is impossible for them all to arrive to the same conclusions, either in ethics or any of the ordinary affairs of life. According to this supposition, it would be unjust to pass the sentence of condemnation upon any person who may honestly differ from me in opinion. I am willing for him to have his own opinions in morals and religion; and I am determined to have mine, "without fear, favor, or affection." I shall here close the first number of "The Hermit."

## POST OFFICE RECEIPTS.

From a statement laid before congress, by the late postmaster general, of the gross receipts at each post office in the United States, for letters and newspaper postage for the year 1822, we have, rather as matter of curiosity, than useful information, made the following extracts. We have named every office where the receipts exceed \$5000. The sum total of the receipts was \$1,108,309.

Albany	\$11033	Alex's (D. C.)	\$7036
Augusta, (Ga.)	12138	Baltimore	41442
Boston	49923	Canada Mail	6165
Charleston	27254	Cincinnati	5759
Louisville, (Ky.)	5245	New Haven	6467
N. Orleans	23251	New York	92891
Norfolk	6528	Philadelphia	77048
Petersburg (Va.)	8416	Pittsburg	6726
Portland	5349	Providence	8616
Richmond	17633	Salem, (Mass.)	8122
Savannah	16727	Washington	9398

## INDIANS.

The following extract from an editorial article in the Mobile Register of the 23d ult. throws some light on the affairs of the Cherokee nation of Indians. Have the government given a promise of independence to this nation of Savages, in the heart of our state, to this red representation? Is their steady refusal to part with their lands attributable to this cause? If there has been any underhand dealing in this business, out with it! [Georgian.]

"We further learn, that Hicks the principal Chief of the Cherokees, accompanied by 13 other Chiefs, started a few weeks since as commissioners to Washington City, for the purpose of procuring an acknowledgment of their independence as a nation, or of selling their whole territory. Hicks, however, was laboring under the pain of a white swelling, and became so very ill, that he was under the necessity of returning, but gave strict and positive instructions to the other Chiefs, either to bring home an acknowledgment of their National Independence, or to negotiate a transfer; therefore it is probable a portion of their country will shortly be added to this state."

We understand that Lieut. W. A. Weaver has been suspended by order of the Navy Department, in consequence of the questions which have arisen as to the correctness of his conduct, in the case between himself and the owners of the ship America; and that a formal investigation will be instituted on the return of the Franklin to the United States. Intell.

## SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1824.

## THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

The following is a list of the candidates who will be supported by the People of North-Carolina, at the next November election, for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. These men are all well known, and distinguished for their pure republicanism and political consistency. No demagogue can lessen the confidence the people repose in them; no candidate can breathe a suspicion against their political orthodoxy; no extrinsic influence need be exerted in their behalf, for the people have nominated them, and, of course, will support them—and, what is still better, will ELECT them, manly all the management and intrigue of the Radicals.

Gen. William A. Blunt, of Beaufort;  
William S. Blackledge, Esq. of Craven;  
Gen. Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington;  
Josiah Cyphus, Esq. of Wake;  
Gen. Melfort Stokes, of Wilkes;  
John Gih, Esq. of Rowan;  
Gen. Per Forney, of Lincoln;  
James Jehane, Esq. of Orange;  
Col. Robert Love, of Haywood;  
Augustus H. Shepherd, Esq. of Stokes;  
Col. William B. Lockhart, of Northampton;  
John M. Morehead, Esq. of Guilford;  
Dr. William Martin, of Pasquotank;  
Walter F. Lake, Esq. of Richmond;  
William Drew, Esq. of Halifax.

Washington City, April 20th, 1824.

MR. WHITE: When I first saw the second publication in your paper, purporting to come from the Davidson "Voter," who seems so careful to intrench himself behind his plough handles and the Davidson line, I did not think I would notice it, further than to read it, believing it was his object to draw me into a newspaper discussion about nothing, which of all things is the most disgusting to a modest man. The "Voter" has been extremely unfortunate in his comprehension of my few words of explanation to his first charge against me if he supposes I was either angry, or that I was offering any apology: nor ought he to have supposed that I should have felt neglected by his not answering me. If he will recollect, I expressly stated that the explanation was exclusively intended for the honest and candid part of my constituents, who did not wish to cherish improper impressions. Should your "Voter" have any thing more to say concerning me, (as he probably will, if your columns remain open to all the vulgar abuse\* that anonymous writers are pleased, in their chagrin, to heap upon their public servants, without the fear of responsibility) I hope his independence will bear a sufficient proportion to his vanity, to induce him to come out in his own name, so that we may all know who he is, and whether he is really a Davidson "Voter," or a citizen of Salisbury. If he should turn out to be a decent man, and will accommodate his style to the taste of rational men, and will induce me to believe that information is his object, and that he is not influenced by a determined disposition to find fault with every thing I do, whether he understands it or not—then it will afford me much pleasure to give him all the information I can on any subject; but under no other circumstances need he expect any further attention from me.

The "Voter" seems to give you some credit for setting me right (as he calls it) by your saying, in your Editorial remarks, that I did not explain the deleterious effects of the memorial, which gave rise to this discussion. Now I really did suppose that some of you editors about Salisbury did know that the merits of measures were not discussed on the bare introduction of a memorial. Adieu to the "Voter," and all other anonymous writers; and a total disregard for all indecorous Editorial remarks, but due deference to every thing that is decent.

JOHN LONG, jr.

\*Is there any "vulgar abuse" in the production of "A Voter?"  
[How many Editors does Mr. Long suppose there are about Salisbury? I certainly recognize no "co-worker" in my editorial labors—and I was always looked upon as being indivisible, like my fellow-mortals. What it is, then, that has so greatly distorted Mr. Long's optics, and conjured up to his vision a plurality of Editors to the Western Carolinian, I cannot divine—unless it be some ignis fatuus, that has flitted around him till he has become morally purblind!]

EDITOR WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

## OUR REPRESENTATIVE.

In Congress, Mr. Long, has broke silence again—not (as in his other movements) to prevent us from selling our negroes; but to save us from getting the mail too often! fearing, no doubt, that "too much [news] will make us mad."

As we feel bound, in justice to Mr. Long, and in duty to our readers, to keep them advised (even though it may be only one side of the question) of his laborious and valuable services, we add the following doings of his in the House of Representatives:

On the 20th April, Mr. Long, of N. C. offered the following:

"Resolved, That the Postmaster General be requested to lay before this House a statement of all the post routes now established, not included in his statement of unproductive post routes already submitted to the House, together with a statement of the amount paid for the transportation of the mails on each route—of the number of mails on each route per week, and the amount of profit arising from each one. Also, the amount that would be saved by discontinuing certain unproductive routes, as proposed by the bill reported by the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads; likewise the amount that might be saved by having one mail instead of two, on all routes where there are now two mails a week."

But, on the 21st of April, fearing that the whole of the above would not be so readily swallowed by Congress, Mr. Long offered the following modification of his resolution:

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Long, on the subject of post routes, was taken up. He explained the object of the resolution, which was opposed by Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. in a few remarks.

Mr. Long then modified his resolution, by omitting all but the following:

"Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to lay before this House a statement of the amount that would be saved by discontinuing certain unproductive routes, as proposed by the bill reported by the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads; likewise the amount that might be saved by having one mail instead of two, on all routes where there are now two mails a week."

Mr. Cocke and Mr. Reed opposed the resolution, and, at the motion of Mr. McCoy, it was laid on the table.

Now the question has been asked us, why a member of Congress, whose duty it is to serve his constituents, should seek to lop off all those routes, and those only, on which the mail is transported twice a week—when it is known, by all who are conversant in the matter, that a general reduction of semi-weekly mails would operate two-fold more severely on the good people of the United States, than a general reduction of either tri-weekly or daily mails? We marvelled very much ourselves, at this project of Mr. Long's, when we first saw it noticed in the proceedings of Congress; but after a little reflection, the mystery was readily solved: We have lately been favored with a semi-weekly mail from Raleigh to Salisbury; and as we have been, to our worthy representative, a race of contumacious, stiff-necked constituents, this measure of his is intended to make us feel the weight of his displeasure, and to punish us par contumacia.

## MORE ORATORY!

Mr. Hall, a member from North-Carolina, has made a speech in Congress. On first reading this production, we came to the conclusion that Mr. Hall certainly belonged to "the bar," so very familiar does he seem with the technicalities of that learned profession. We learn, however, on inquiry, that he is no lawyer, but a doctor. The subject which the doctor has chosen, on which to make this display, is the resolution for vacating the seat of Mr. Baily, rather an unfortunate one, we think, for a physician. He has, however, taken a very sensible view of the question; and his speech would really do him credit, were it not so interlarded with big words, and scraps of Latin. It looks as though the doctor had very recently been studying the honorable Lemuel Sawyer's book of quotations. With his speech before us, we here extract a few of them: "quo animo, cui bono?"—"felo de se," which the doctor translates, "he cuts his own throat"—"animus revertendi, animus manendi"—and "hocus-pocus!"

The following is a specimen of the doctor's English: "Gentlemen seem to have fallen into some strange hallucination on this subject. In maintaining their doctrine, they undertake to subvert a plain and imperative requisition of the fundamental statute of this land, by applying to it constructively the principle of the common law of nations." Again: "What would be thought of a lawyer," &c. "by preaching a politico moral homily from Paley and Beccaria." This last extract shows that the doctor has not confined his attention exclusively to the pestle and mortar.

The doctor says he has adopted a very simple method of construing the constitution: which is, "to take the plain, vernacular meaning of the words." In our humble opinion, this is an excellent rule; and if certain members of Congress would adhere to it, we should not have so many dull, prosing speeches, as now constantly issue from Congress hall.

We would take the liberty of advising the doctor, not only to observe his rule in construing, but when he makes speeches, to dress them also in an English garb—"in plain vernacular" words.

Small Pox.—Considerable alarm has been created in some of the eastern towns of this state, by the appearance of this loathsome disease.—The spring term of the Superior Court commenced its session in Halifax, on the 19th ult.; but as a number of cases of small pox existed in the town, the court thought it prudent to adjourn. And to Washington, in this state, the disease has spread so widely, that the commissioners have advised the citizens of the country to visit the town as seldom as possible. Some alarm exists in Raleigh, but the papers say there is no cause for it. There have been a few cases in Oxford, Granville county, and some other adjoining districts.

If the disease continues to spread, it would be at least prudent for the inhabitants hereabouts to take precautionary measures against its introduction among us. Vaccination, which is attended with so little trouble and expense, might now, with great propriety, be generally resorted to.

## FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: It is certainly gratifying to every genuine Republican, to see the spirited opposition manifested towards the radical chief and his coadjutors, by the freemen of North-Carolina. The meeting in Salisbury is another evidence of the mortal hate of those demagogues who assembled together at Raleigh, and dictated an electoral ticket for their constituents—a ticket which the people themselves will never support, as it is at variance with their sentiments, and a necessary to those correct principles which should actuate every intelligible and honorable mind in the choice of a President of the United States.

The people did not elect their representatives for any other purposes than those prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State; they were not instructed to usurp privileges not within the legitimate sphere of legislation; nor do the people themselves entertain a very exalted opinion of the talents and patriotism of those stragglers who met in Caucus at Raleigh.

There can be no doubt of the success of the People's Ticket; it must prevail, as it was got up by the people themselves, who, I am confident, will not desert their own cause, and thereby enable the radical faction to succeed in the election of their august chief.

The word Radical, when coupled with the name of W. H. Crawford, becomes odious to every patriotic mind. The faction under this denomination, will soon be in the same predicament as that mentioned by Hudibras:

"Ejected out of church and state,

"And all things but the people's hate."

Such was the situation of the Radicals in England; and such ought, and probably will be their situation here. They find fault with the wise and economical administration of the venerable James Monroe! an administration which excites the admiration of the whole civilized world; and "stamps a character on the age in which we live"—and will, without doubt, be transmitted in memorial to distant generations. It must therefore be evident to the most superficial observer, that the radicals have raised the hue and cry against the present administration, for the sole purpose of getting themselves into the fat offices of the nation.

Citizens of North-Carolina! can you brook the idea of supporting a ticket which would place the radical chief in the highest office within your gift? I hope you will not—you have too much regard for your own honor, and for that of your country, to do so. Let it then be your constant aim and determination, to support the people's ticket—a ticket which will exalt to the presidential seat, one of the most deserving men in the United States.

PHOCION.

A correspondent informs us that a man by the name of William Hertel, aged about forty, went to Lexington, to attend Davidson court, on the 16th of March; that after transacting his business in Lexington, he started to go home, in the northeast part of Davidson county,—but he never reached there alive; he was found dead within a mile of his house,—supposed to have expired in a fit of inebriation!!!!

## Something Strange!

A very singular chicken was hatched, a few days since, near this town: it had two bills, and but one tongue—three eyes, with but one head; the rest of it was "very like" other chickens, having two legs, two wings, one body, &c.

At a meeting of the democratic citizens of Newcastle county, State of Delaware, a resolution was passed recommending their fellow-citizens to support Gen. Jackson for President, and John C. Calhoun for Vice President.

## FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, April 29.

Cotton, 13 to 13½; flour, fine, 4½ a 5; superfine, 5 a 5½; wheat, 85 a 90 cents; whiskey, 33 a 35; peach brandy, 55 a 60; apple do. 50 to 55; corn, 42 to 45; bacon, 64 a 75; salt, Turkeys Island, 75 a 80 per bushel; molasses, 26 a 28; sugar, muscovado, 94 a 105; coffee, prime, green, 23 to 24; 2d quality, 21 a 22; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 75 a 80 cts; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice 34 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4½ to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 34 a 4; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt. Observer.

## CHARLESTON PRICES, April 26.

Cotton, S. Island, 23 to 26, stained do. 14 to 17; Maine do. 22; Santee, 21 to 22; short staple, 13½ a 15½ Whiskey 27 a 28 cts.; Bacon, 6 a 7 cts.; Hams, 8 a 9; Lard, 9 a 10; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 22 a 24; Coffee, Prime Green, 21 a 21½; Inf. to good, 17 a 17½; North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2½ a 4 per cent. dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 2½ per cent. dis.

Cottons.—The holders of Uplands are more firm, since the receipt of our late Liverpool advices, and some sales have been effected at an advance of half a cent in the pound on our last week's quotations.

## Another "Indication."

Of 35 papers printed in Virginia, only three are for the caucus. Of 48 in Ohio, only one is for the caucus. Of 123 in New York, only ten are for the caucus; and of 100 in Pennsylvania, only three are for the caucus. Of 20 in Maryland, only two are for the caucus.—Balt. Patriot.  
[And we will add, of twelve papers in North-Carolina, only three are for the caucus!]

West. Carolinian.



## LATE FROM EUROPE.

CHARLESTON, APRIL 26.

The ship *Perfect*, Capt. Prince, arrived on Saturday evening, in 29 days from Liverpool, having left that port on the 3d ult. A Liverpool paper has been received by this arrival, of the 22d ult. but our latest London paper is the *Courier* of the 17th.

There is no Political News of importance. The Cotton Market is improving, and the sales of the week ending on Saturday the 20th were very heavy, amounting to 21,700 bales, of which 13,300 were Uplands. Rice was very heavy, none excepting of the best quality, would sell—50 casks were taken for the London market on the 17th at 18s. 9d.

The *West India Question*, which has caused so much uneasiness and irritation between the colonial legislature and Great-Britain, came on for discussion in the British Parliament on the 16th ult. when Mr. Canning in the House of Commons, and Lord Bathurst, in the House of Peers, developed the policy of the government upon this momentous subject. Mr. Canning appears perfectly to know, and to feel, the delicacy and the danger of the topics which give rise to the debate. His speech was characterized by wise and reflecting forecast, which dispels the illusion of a heated enthusiasm. The measures of the government, under his auspices, cannot fail to produce the most salutary effect, and to restore the utmost harmony and confidence between the colonies and the parent country.

The Greeks illuminated the city of Missolonghi, on the news of the death of Sir Thomas Maitland, Governor of the Ionian Isles.

Foreign Office, London, March 16, 1824.

The King has been pleased to appoint Henry Newman, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul for the States of North and South Carolina, to reside in Charleston.

### [EXTRACTS OF LETTERS.]

"*Liverpool, March 18.*—We now beg to advise you that the demands for Cotton in our market are very brisk at present. The sales since Friday the 12th inst. amount to 14,000 packages, of which near 10,000 were Uplands. In the middle qualities of this description, there is an advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb.—we do not, however, alter our quotations, as their maintaining their present position, or receding to their former one, depends entirely on the demand: should it continue, which we see no good reason to doubt, prices may advance a little further. The business has been almost entirely with the dealers, but little have been taken by the speculators. Rice is very dull.

"Cotton, Upland, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; Orleans,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a 11; Tennessee, 7 a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Sea Island, 12 a 20; stained do. 8 a 11; Surats, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  a 7; Bengals, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  a 7. Rice, in bond, 15s a 20s 6d."

Saturday, 20th March.—The demand for Cotton during the week has been very animated, and speculators as well as the trade purchase freely; Upland was in most request, which with Alabama has advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$  a  $\frac{3}{4}$  per lb. and about half the business done in these descriptions was on speculation; all other sorts are more saleable at last week's prices.

London Markets, March 16.

The purchases of Cotton during the week have been inconsiderable, yet the markets look firm, and no reduction in the prices has been submitted to.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

We received last night Paris papers of Thursday and Friday. In those of Thursday we find the announcement of the death of Louis Adelaide, Princess of Conde, daughter of the late Prince of Conde, and with the exception of her brother, the Duke of Bourbon, the last branch of that illustrious family.

Lisbon Gazette to the 6th inst. have reached us. They contain, among other things, a Decree from the King, regulating the importation of corn, in consequence of an official report, that the corn in the magazine, and what might be expected from the provinces, was not sufficient for the consumption of the capital till the next harvest.

MARCH 16.

The French papers of Saturday have arrived: the most important part of their contents is the following paragraph in the *Etoile*:

[From the *Etoile*, dated Saturday, March 14.]

"Paris, March 13.—A report has been spread at London that a European Congress was to assemble which would discuss the affairs of South-America; and this news, which seems to have caused some sensation, is, however, quite devoid of foundation, as well as that of the illness of the Emperor Alexander, which was spread at the same time, and to which a Paris journal attempted even yesterday to give credit.

Extract of a letter from Malta of the 17th of February:—"There is no convoy here; and vessels pursue their course without any regard to the hostilities with Algiers." Letters of the 15th, 16th and 17th, make no mention of the Algerine captures.

English dates to the 17th March, have been received at New-York. The following are extracts:

FALMOUTH, MARCH 12.

Arrived, the Duke of Marlborough

Packet, from Lisbon. She brings an account that the city was in a state of great commotion, in consequence of the body of the Marquis of Lorrero, or Lorrejo, the King's minister and great favorite, being found murdered in the palace, and suspicion strongly attached itself to the second personage in the kingdom, as the principal therein. It is also said that the Conde del Palmella, one of the first officers of state, had been alarmed for the safety of his own life, and had fled or secreted himself.

Another account from Falmouth states—"It is said that the Prince Don Miguel has killed one of the Ministers by stabbing him, and that another has been obliged to leave Lisbon.

Markets.—Our correspondent under date of the evening of the 18th says—"There has been a very animated demand, and the sales amount to 5000 bags of Cotton at an advance, of from 1-8 to 1-4d. The total sales of last week was 9836 bags.—No alteration in any other article of American produce.

NEW YORK, APRIL 26.

The fast sailing ship *Stephanie*, captain Macy, arrived yesterday in 28 days from Havre, bringing advices from that place to the 26th, and Paris papers to the 25th ult.

It is now believed that France will pursue the policy of England, by acknowledging and opening a commercial intercourse with the late Spanish South American States. A French consul has already arrived at Lagaira, it is said, with the most friendly professions.

The price of Cotton had advanced about one cent per lb. and the sales were extensive.

The new French Parliament was opened by the king in person. In his speech he congratulates France on the success which has attended her generous efforts in restoring Spain to her King, and states that the remainder of the French army will return as soon as the internal tranquillity of Spain is established. France, he says, needs repose and more unanimity, to obtain which a new plan of electing the deputies will be substituted. No new imposts or taxes will be required to defray the expenses of last year; the amicable relations with other nations promise a lasting peace. Respecting Greece and South America, he observes, I trust that the affairs of the East, and of Spanish and Portuguese America, will be regulated to the advantage of the nations and people who are interested, and to the great extension of the commercial relations of the world. He proposes to convert the debt of France into stock bearing a lower rate of interest than the present.

These are all the prominent topics alluded to in the speech, which we have not room to give at length. In the Chamber of Deputies, it appears, there are only about twenty opposition, or liberal members. La Fayette has lost his election. It was reported at Genoa, March 6th, that the Algerines had taken 10 Spanish vessels, and had landed on the coast of Valencia, and carried off 47 persons, men, women and children.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Information received in Baltimore, from Chili, to a late date, confirms the intelligence before received in this country of the termination of the differences between Riva Agiero and Gen. Bolivar, by a surrender of the former: the papers remark "that the Liberator General, being now free from all these cares, will be enabled to commence the campaign at the head of ten or twelve thousand men. In the capital of Peru, they have celebrated with much enthusiasm the imprisonment of Riva Agiero."

Gold Coins.—For two or three months past, we are informed, the Bank of the United States has, at some pains, been putting into circulation, in payments to the Members of Congress, and for their convenience, principally, an unusual quantity of the smaller Gold Coins of the Union, consisting of Quarter and Half Eagles. We are glad of this, as it increases the portion of the most handy and beautiful of our coins, and will eventually contribute to the convenience of the community at large, as well as to that of the individuals for whose accommodation the Bank has taken the trouble.—*Intell.*

NEW-YORK, APRIL 24.

Bagging, Cotton, 22 a 25 cents; Osnaburgs 10 a 12 1-2c; Beans, (cash) 57; Bottles porter (gro.) 59; Bread, Pilot owl, 5 25 to 5 50; do navy 3 25 a 3 50; Crackers 6 a 7.

Cotton.—There was a fair business doing all the week, and the demand was not lessened by the recent accounts from England. The manufacturing demand was considerable, sales of fine uplands were made at 15 a 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; besides which, there were some sales of the inferior sorts to speculators at 14 a 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; and the latter price may be considered the fair rate for decent Upland and Alabama. Sales of Louisiana were made at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The market has therefore advanced, and we alter our rates in conformity.

Upland, 14 a 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Tennessee 14, little in market; Louisiana 16 1-2 a 17 1-2; Alabama 14 a 15 1-4; Sea Islands, nominal.

At a meeting of 40 or 50 citizens of Guilford county, which took place in Greensboro, on the 27th ult. John Quincy Adams was recommended as President, and Andrew Jackson for Vice

Best shad are selling at Alexandria at from \$1 75 to \$2 per hundred, and excellent herrings at from 50 to 75 cents per thousand.—*Alexandria Herald.*

A public journal has just been established at Macon, in the state of Georgia by the title of *The Georgia Messenger*.

"The Hermit, No. 2," and "An Old Man," and "Another Trustee," shall all be attended to in due season. And as to "Osmina," we need not say we are highly gratified again to set apart the choicest seat in our "Muse's court," for her abode. She shall occupy a conspicuous place in our next.

## DIED.

At his residence in Wilkesboro, Wilkes county, on Saturday, the 19th ult. Doctor William H. Martin, aged thirty-six years; and for the last twelve years a practicing physician of that place. The Doctor had been, for many months previous to his decease, troubled with a pulmonary affection, which, however, was not considered dangerous, until about two or three weeks before his death. An affectionate and disinterested wife, with five helpless children, are by this mysterious dispensation of Providence, left to mourn their untimely and irreparable loss.

By the death of Doctor Martin, the society in which he lived has sustained a heavy loss, and been deprived of his professional labors at a season of the year when, among the mountains, they were most required. In all his domestic, moral, and civil relations, the Doctor was unexceptionable. Peace be with him, for we trust he reposes in the bosom of his Saviour.

Here obituary notices generally close; and the present should follow the same example, but for the most wonderful display of divine power, manifested in the miraculous conversion of the subject of this notice, about one hour before breathing his last. The writer could preface many useful hints and evidences, growing out of, and illustrated by, this very extraordinary case; but is resolved entirely to forbear them, leaving the mind of every reader to draw such inferences and conclusions from the simple detail of the facts, as God and his own soul shall dictate.

The Doctor labored under great and deep distress of mind, as to his future state, for a considerable time before his death, which increased as his health visibly declined. He was often wrought up to the extremest agonies of horror and despair: he viewed himself as a totally depraved creature, opposed, in nature, to God and his holy laws, and that, without regeneration, he must be eternally miserable. He considered the redemption of sinful man as possible, through the medium of a crucified, but now exalted, Saviour; and that in HIM alone his only hope of mercy and forgiveness was centered. To obtain the benefit of his atoning blood, was his daily and constant prayer. But no comfort, no relief was found. All avenues to the throne of grace appeared as if closed against his strongest efforts and most urgent prayers. His mind was clouded in darkness, and not a ray of hope beamed upon his despairing soul. This he often expressed to his friends, with tears and groans, before and after all hopes of his recovery had been relinquished.

Some hours before his death, he was seized with a violent fit of coughing; during which time, the physician in attendance upon him, discovered symptoms of apoplexy. This was immediately communicated to him, when his distress of mind was instantly increased to an alarming degree. He exclaimed, "I am in the arms of death, in a few moments I shall appear before the dread tribunal of omnipotence, and unconverted." His pious mother, and unhappy wife, with many relatives and friends, then present, poured out their souls in earnest prayer to God for mercy upon her dying son. Painful, agonizing, and heart-rending were the supplications and feeble cries of the dying man. Hope was fled! the gates of heaven appeared forever closed against him! darkness and despair encompassed his heart: his distorted features, and convulsed frame, united to appal and strike deep horror into the minds of all around. Life was fast receding—driven to the last citadel of mortality—gasping for breath, his trembling soul, apparently, was to be soon plunged into the dark and fearful gulph of irremediable woe—with dread anxiety, and melting groans, the awful crisis was momentarily expected—when, transporting scene! the door of mercy was suddenly thrown open,—in an instant, in the twinkling of an eye, the dying man found relief! Peace was given to his soul—the death rattle was suspended—joy beamed from those eyes which, a moment before, were fixed in death!

A responsive murmur from his relatives and friends, shewed their hope in God—the convulsive power of the relentless tyrant of mortality, ceased—heaven sat enthroned upon his countenance—"glory to God!" "I have found peace!"—"I am washed white as snow in the blood of the lamb!"—"my sins are forgiven!"—said the dying saint, with a benign and heaven-born smile upon his face! Deep, deep he those words—that look, and the whole indescribable scene, penetrated and became fixed in the souls of all present, at this interesting moment. At the foot of the bed, whereon he lay, with his eyes fastened upon the dying man, the writer then stood, intently and anxiously waiting the final result. But language is, indeed, insufficient to convey to the mind any adequate idea of his feelings at the time—much less the awful sublimity of the whole scene. One present, remarked: "I can never reflect upon the events I have witnessed this day, and doubt of the immortality of the soul, or of a state of future rewards and punishments, or of the divine mission of Jesus Christ, and the atoning efficacy of his blood to the souls of men, or of the necessity of regeneration, preparatory to the enjoyment of heaven."

In conclusion, it can only be said, that the beatified countenance of the happy man, diffused a general joy to all around. The father, mother, wife, children and friends, were recognized, and received the dying blessing from the smiling lips of the departing saint. Every symptom of pain had fled; and reason, with all the faculties of his mind, appeared more clear and acute than for many weeks before his period. A pious friend repeated to him, from one of Dr. Watt's hymns, "Jesus can make a dying bed," &c., and although death had so far determined the strongest hold of life, as to render his voice very feeble and inarticulate, yet he seemed to be enraptured, and manifested such to be his case. He appeared like one anxious to fly to the arms of a most dear and beloved friend; and I think I may safely hazard the opinion, that there was not a person present, but would joyfully have exchanged situations with the dying man, from the sure evidences he ex-

hibited of eternal felicity so near fruition. Without a struggle, his last breath wafted his newly regenerated soul to Heaven. But as the celestial spirit left her mortal abode, to wing her way with kindred angels to the bosom of God, he imprinted the image of felicity with a heavenly kiss, upon her late frail tenement, as an earnest to assure earthly friends of certain and eternal bliss.

## My Debtors

ARE requested to come forward and settle their bonds and accounts, on or before the next Mecklenburg county court; otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of appealing to that demer resort which the law has pointed out to creditors.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL.  
Charlotte, May 7, 1824. 2it'6

House and Lot, in Charlotte.

FOR sale, on accommodating terms, the house and lot in the town of Charlotte, which adjoins Mr. John Irwin's store, on the north corner. Apply to JAMES TORRENCE.  
Charlotte, May 7, 1824. 5

## One cent Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in the latter part of January last, an indentured apprentice to the house-carpenter's business, by the name of *Abraham Overcash*; he was in the 19th year of his age, and was a tolerably well grown young man. All persons are forbid trusting said *Abraham* on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for his apprehension.

CHARLOTTE, MAY 7, 1824. 1w

Land and Negroes, for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to settle his business, offers for sale, on moderate terms, a tract of land adjoining the town of Salisbury, containing by survey, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres; part of which land is covered with fine timber, and about fourteen acres of excellent meadow ground; the balance is cleared and under cultivation. Also, another tract, lying about three and a half miles from Salisbury, well timbered with pine and oak, and lies convenient to the mills of Peter Baringer, Daniel Verble, and Jacob Fisher.

Also, a negro boy, about eight years of age, and his sister about six; an excellent new wagon and harness, for 4 horses; also, another wagon, which has been somewhat used. A further description of the above property is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase, may call at any time and judge for themselves.

For terms, apply to the subscriber in Salisbury.

JOHN BEARD, sen.  
Salisbury, May 12, 1824. 6it'10

N. B. Part of the above 69 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres are in Town Lots.

## Martin F. Revell,

TAILOR.

ADOPTS this plan of informing the citizens

of Salisbury, and its vicinity, in general, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business,

in part of John Utzman's house, situated in Market Street, a few doors from the East corner of the Court-House; where he is prepared and will be happy to accommodate any gentlemen who are disposed to patronize him in his line of business, in the neatest and most fashionable style, or to please fancy. He flatters himself, from his long experience, that there are but few, if any, in the country, that can surpass him in the execution of his work. A fair trial is all he asks, to prove the above assertion. The changes of fashion shall be strictly attended to, as he has left a correspondent in the District of Columbia, (where he is last from) who will send him the fashions on, in their regular seasons. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage, as he is determined nothing shall be left undone to render general satisfaction.

Salisbury, May 5, 1824. 205

Wholesale HAT Store,

279 King Street, opposite the Merchant's Hotel.

Wildman & Starr,

OFFER to the public a general assortment

of 1st, 2nd, and 3d quality black and drab

Beaver Hats,

oval, bell and high crowns, and cortes shaped,

wide and narrow Brims, late fashions.

Also, Castor Hats, ditto; men's and youth's fine Roram ditto, warranted elastic water proof; men's and youth's Roram Hats, of an inferior quality. All of which they warrant of their own manufacture.

Men's and boy's coarse, fine and very fine black and drab wool Hats; morocco caps, from Philadelphia and New-York; Hatter's Trimmings, Bow Strings, and Brushes, &c. &c. low for cash.

Charleston, April, 1824. 13it'12

Taken up

AND committed to the jail in Salisbury, on the 22d inst. a negro man, who says his name is JIM, and that he was raised in Chowan county, in this State, about 11 miles from Edenton, by Mr. Lamb Cressy, from whom he was bought by a negro trader by the name of Wm. Moore, was taken on south, and in Darlington district ran away. He says he is about 40 years old, is very black, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and will weigh about 160. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take the negro out of jail.

SAMUEL JONES, Sheriff.  
Salisbury, N. C. April 26, 1824. 4it'06

New Assortment.

THE subscriber has very recently received

from Philadelphia, an assortment of

Dry Goods, Cutlery, and

Hard-Ware, Domestic;

which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine WARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 70

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

EDWD. CRESS.

Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition

exponas, for sale at the printing-office.

## By SATURDAY'S MAIL.

### THE TARIFF.

The bill for a revision of the Tariff, it is apprehended by its friends, has already received its death blow in the Senate. The vote for striking out the proposed increase of the duty on iron, seriously menaced it, but the vote of yesterday, striking out the duty on hemp, is considered fatal to it. Every Senator is in his seat, (there is one vacancy, occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Edwards, of Illinois, to Mexico,) and both the above questions have been determined by a majority of one vote only!—*Nat. Intell.* 30th ult.

CHARLESTON, MAY 1.

COTTON, S. Island, 1b. 90 a 25. Upland, 13 a 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  and extra prime 15; Santee, 19 a 21.

Ohio.—The Cincinnati Emporium, of the 15th instant, says—"We observe that in all the estimates on the Presidential question, Ohio is placed to the credit of Mr. Clay. For the information of our Atlantic brethren, we assure them that from an attentive observation of the current of public opinion, Ohio is now for Mr. Adams."

### Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of sundry executions to me directed and delivered, I shall expose to public sale, for cash, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the 17th day of May, (being the Monday of Rowan county court,) the following described property, belonging to Capt. John Fulton:

Three lots, with about nine acres woodland joining, in the town of Salisbury, on which are large improvements.

Also, a plantation on Coddle Creek, adjoining Hugh Braley, Esq. just half way from Salisbury to Beattie's Ford; containing two hundred and sixty acres, well timbered, some good pines, and about 30 acres cleared.

Also, fifty-two and one half acres, part of a tract on which Mrs. Savage now lives.

Also, about three hundred acres, adjoining the estate of William S. Cowan, dec'd. near to Second creek, in two tracts, on which there is a valuable mill-seat, a quantity of cleared land, near twenty acres of which are under good new fence.

Also, seven Negroes, all young but one.

SAMUEL JONES, Sheriff.

Salisbury, April 20, 1824. 4it'5

The above mentioned large dwelling or boarding house, with three lots, cotton-house, cotton-press, well with a good pump in it, smoke-house, kitchen, corn-crib, and stable, with about nine acres adjoining, and a new set of kitchen-logs, cost about sixty-two hundred dollars, \$6,200. When the above house was built, it was expected that our Academies would flourish, which was the reason why it was made large enough to contain 60, or even 100 students. As times and circumstances have made it necessary for the owner, the house could be divided into three sufficiently large dwelling houses, by running two short partitions; one of which houses would be 40 by 27 feet, two lofty stories high, four fire-places, and four large rooms; the other would be 40 by 22 feet, of the same height, number of fire-places, and rooms; the third, 36 by 30 feet, one story high, and contains five rooms. The cotton-house is 33 by 30 feet, a good cotton-gin in it, and other machinery, suitable for the business.

Five hundred dollars, or thereabouts, could have been had for the 260 acres on Coddle creek; and an agreement for five hundred dollars, existed for the 52 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The 300 acres have cost upwards of six hundred dollars. The seven negroes, I hope, will sell for fifteen hundred dollars; balance of Goods in the store, estimated at one thousand dollars; horses, cattle, beds, and other household furniture, books, farming utensils, &c. at one thousand dollars.

The above Executions are, Dan'l. Cress' executors vs. Jno. Fulton, for about \$2,300. Thos. McClure vs. do. for about 1,400. Mr. Chunn vs. do. for about 300.

\$4,000

House and lot, \$6,200

Coddle creek place, 500

Near Mrs. Savages, 500

The 300 acres, 600

Balance of Store goods, 1,000

Balance of goods & chattels, 1,000

Negroes, 1,500

\$11,300

4,000

Balance left, \$7,300

This possibly may be sufficient to raise the above four thousand dollars.

JOHN FULTON.

### Dissolution.

I HAVE declined acting as a partner with John Murphy, in the mercantile business in Concord, with his consent, and have relinquished all claims to any part or portion of the profits of the concern of Murphy & Sutton.

March 22, 1824. NATH'L. SUTTON.

### New Store, in Concord.

THE subscriber has formed a Copartnership with William Brown, in the mercantile business, at Concord, Cabarrus county, North-Carolina, under the firm of *Murphy & Brown*; where they are opening a fresh assortment of

Dry Goods, Cutlery and Hardware,

selected with much care, in Philadelphia and

New-York, and bought on the best terms. They

design to continue the business at Concord for

some years; and as Mr. Murphy will visit the

northern cities annually, to procure supplies,

their assortment will be general; and will be

disposed of at fair prices for cash, or on credit.

public generally, are respectfully invited to call,

examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for

themselves. JOHN MURPHY.

### John Murphy,

Has also, at his store in Salisbury, a large assortment of GOODS, to suit citizens, town and country people; to be disposed of unusually low, for cash, or country produce.

### Wrapping Paper,

OF a good quality, for sale at this office; some at one dollar twenty-five cents, and a larger kind at two dollars, per ream.



## THE MUSE.

### THE SILVER CLOUD.

All heav'n was dark—the sombre wings of night  
Gast their and unbrage round them, yet one cloud  
With lucid brightness shown, as 'twere the shroud  
Of some lone spirit, beaming radiant light.  
I stood astonished, and with high delight  
Beheld her splendor, for the moonbeam proud  
Peered from beneath th' interminable crowd  
Of shades that erst withheld her from my sight.  
It was an awful scene! I saw her rise,  
And in her presence was the tempest riven;  
She looked so beautiful from the lowering skies,  
Thro' clouds on clouds precipitously driven,  
Like some young herald sent from paradise,  
Bursting with glory thro' the gates of heaven.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Extract from the Memoirs of the Wernerian Natural History Society, vol. 4.

The following narrative is taken from the Calcutta Journal, Nov. 1, 1821. Case of William Kingston, born without arms or hands. I went to Ditcher, and got him to breakfast with me at Mr. Goodfellows. He highly entertained us by putting his naked feet upon the table as he sat, and carrying his tea and toast between his great and second toe to his mouth with as much facility as if his foot had been a hand, and his toes fingers. I put half a sheet of paper upon the floor, with a pen and inkhorn. He threw off his shoes as he sat, took the inkhorn in the toes of his left foot, and held the pen in those of the right. He then wrote three lines, as well as most ordinary writers, and as swiftly. He writes all his own bills and other accounts. He then showed us how he shaved himself with his razor in his toes; and he can curl his own hair. He can dress and undress himself, except buttoning his clothes. He feeds himself, and can bring both his meat and broth to his mouth by holding the fork or spoon in his toes. He cleans his own shoes and can clean the knives, light the fire and do almost any other domestic business, well as any other man. He can make hen coops. He is a farmer by occupation. He can milk his cows with his toes; and cuts his own hay, binds it up in bundles, and carries it about the field for his cattle, and last week he had eight heifers constantly to fodder. This last summer he made all his own hay ricks. He can do all his business of the hay-field (except mowing) as fast and as well with his feet as others can do with rakes and forks. He goes to the field and catches his horse; he saddles and bridle him with his teeth and toes. If he has a sheep among his flock that ails any thing, he can separate it from the rest and drive it into a corner, where no body else can; he then examines it, and applies a remedy to it. He is so strong in his teeth that he can lift ten pecks of beans with them. He can throw a great sledge hammer as far with his feet as other men can do with their hands. In a word, he can nearly do as much without, as others can with their arms. He began the world with a hen and chickens; with the profit on them he purchased an ewe; the sale of these procured a ragged colt (as he termed it) and a sheep; and he now occupies a small farm.

There is at present (December 1822), in Belfast, an ingenious young man named Roger Branaugh, who was born without arms, and is of course devoid of hands, which may be justly classed amongst the most useful members of the human frame. His feet, however, serve him in their place, and enable him to perform various operations, for which at first view, he would appear wholly incapacitated. He has been seen opening out, with his toes, a closed penknife, with which he trimmed a quill, and made an excellent pen, in a very short space of time. He can write rapidly and distinctly, his small letters being well formed, and his capitals cut with taste and ease. It is surprising with what expedition he can thread needles, and even tie a knot at the end of the thread with as much facility as the most own stockings, and twist the thread or worsted line which he uses for that purpose to the proper degree of thickness. Branaugh can row in a boat with singular energy, though it must be confessed his attitudes are more unique than graceful. On such occasions, he leans his back against the stern, and one foot on one of the seats, so as to keep the oar, which he propels with the other, in due position. With boys he can play at marbles, and

clear the ring with remarkable skill, his big toe bulking, as the phrase is, his taw to the mark with the precision of an air gun. He can convey his food to his mouth with his toes, and is by no means deficient as a carver. Neither is he a timid equestrian, but can even drive a cart or a carriage. The reins on such occasions are placed round his body, and by moving to and fro, to the right or to the left, he so varies their position as to affect the horse's mouth and direct his motions. This ingenious poor man makes his livelihood by running errands.

### FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

**Incessant Incubation.**—Last summer, a turkey cock, the property of Mr. Thomas Brand, of Pentlow, in this county, "took to sitting," and actually hatched no less than 58 head of poultry; namely, early in the spring he hatched five goslings, then he took to a duck's nest and hatched 11 ducklings; next ascending a skep which hung over his head, and driving away a hen which had been sitting there a week, he hatched a fine brood of 13 chickens; again betaking himself to a nest wherein eggs were laid daily, and sitting closely for three weeks, he hatched two or three in a day as the eggs had been laid, 20 more; and last of all, fixing himself again upon a duck's nest, he hatched nine more ducks. Thus ended the summer's labours of this extraordinary turkey cock, who is now strutting about the farm yard, among his numerous tribes, with the authority which his unwearied and patient perseverance to bring them forth entitles him to exercise.

The Rev. Mr. Sparks, successor to Professor Everett as Editor of the North American Review, is now engaged in collecting materials for a history of the extraordinary *Ledyard*—which, when it is completed, will not, we are assured, detract from the established literary reputation of its compiler. Speaking of the projected work, a former number of the North American Review observes: "Of the man who rambled in his boyhood among the Indians on our frontiers: who was the first to descend the Connecticut River in a canoe, and in one which was constructed by his own hands, and managed in its voyage by himself alone; who studied law and divinity; who enlisted as a soldier at Gibraltar; who went round the world with Cook; projected the first trading voyage to the North West Coast; was intimate with Robert Morris, in Philadelphia, with Paul Jones in Paris, with Sir Joseph Banks in London, and Professor Pallas at Petersburg; who was the friend and correspondent of Jefferson and La Fayette; who was one season in New-York, the next in Spain and France, the next in Siberia, and the next under the pyramids of Egypt; who was the first to open the field of African discovery, on which, during the last thirty-six years, so many have entered with an enthusiasm and love of adventures, which nothing could damp but the sacrifice of life itself; and who, in his own language, "trampled half the globe under his feet,"—of such a man, no doubt many particulars may be related, which will be interesting to his countrymen, and which, at the same time they illustrate the character and do justice to the memory of a remarkable individual, will prove what wonders may be wrought by a union of enterprise, perseverance, and resolution, in the same mind."

**North-Carolina Horses.**—A singular and we believe unprecedented instance of the effect of passion in a brute animal, was witnessed in this city not long since. A horse while paying his respects to a trough of provender, was some what annoyed by a cow, who seemed determined to participate without ceremony, in the good things he was so eagerly discussing. She so far accomplished her intentions as to protrude her head into the trough, and was in the very act of commencing her operations, when the horse convinced and forgetful of that nobleness of character for which he has been characterized, caught the tongue of the cow between his teeth, and in an instant severed it in twain! The cow languished a short time and died.

Raleigh paper.

An author has written a book on the diseases of the tongue, and ascribes them all to want of rest.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST OF APRIL 10.

It is due to truth and candour to acknowledge that we have been among those who have endeavoured to throw ridicule and contempt upon Mr. Jefferson's project of providing national dry docks for the preservation of our navy when not in actual service. We are now convinced, from the work before us, that with this subject we were entirely unacquainted, and that in coupling dry docks with salt mountains, we fell into a mischievous mistake: It only remains for us to confess and retract the error, which we now hasten to do.

**Chess.**—The London Chess Club have received an invitation to play two games with the Paris Club. The challenge has been accepted, and on Tuesday last the players here were appointed. They consist of a committee, of which five are a quorum, who are to make the moves and transmit them. Amateurs, no doubt, will be gratified in witnessing this scientific contest, which will display the skill of, probably, the first players in Europe. The stakes were 50 guineas each game. We shall occasionally communicate the moves.

Dublin paper.

### ANCIENT FEASTING.

When George Nevil, brother to the great Earl of Warwick, was installed Archbishop of York, in 1470, he made a sumptuous and gluttonous repast for nobility, gentry, and clergy; at which the Earl of Warwick acted as steward, the Earl of Bedford treasurer, Lord Hastings comptroller, and many noble officers as servants. The labor of preparing the feast was performed by 1000 cooks, 62 kitcheners, and 500 scullions. By a record in the Tower, of which the following is a transcript, the provisions were neither few nor scarce: they consisted of 300 qrs. of wheat, 3000 tuns of ale, 100 tuns of wine, and one pipe of spiced wine: 80 fat oxen, six wild bulls, 300 pigs, 1000 wethers, 300 hogs, and 300 calves; 3000 geese, 4000 capons, 100 peacocks, 200 cranes, 2000 chickens, 4000 pigeons, 200 bitterns, 4000 ducks, 400 hermsies, 200 pheasants, 500 partridges, 4000 woodcocks, 400 plovers, 100 carlows, 100 quails, and 1000 eaglets; 4000 bucks and does, and roe-bucks, 200 kids, 4000 rabbits, 155 hot venison pasties, and 4000 pikes, 360 brems, 8 seals, and 4 porpoises; and 1000 dishes of jellies, 3000 hot custards, 4000 cold custards, and 400 tarts.—*London hub*

A cure for breakings out, or eruptions of the skin, particularly on children who are much given to them. *Be careful.*

Take the inside of Elder bark and stew it in hog's lard—a sufficiency of the bark must be put in to colour the lard pretty highly; and to each table-spoonful of lard thus prepared, add as much calomel as will lie on the point of a penknife. Apply this preparation twice a day with a feather, and by this invaluable remedy, the most dreadful eruptions of the skin on children will be speedily cured without leaving a scar.—*American Farmer.*

### CATNIP POULTICE.

For obstinate Ulcers in the legs, &c.  
Boil the catnip for a while in vinegar, then take it out and put in new milk thickened with light bread, unsalted butter, and keep it simmering over the fire, until soft enough for a poultice. Should inflammation indicate a return of the ulcer, apply a salve made of bees-wax, rosin, mutton suet, and hog's lard, and the inflammation will be checked and removed.

### Economy and safety in making Soap.

To 32 gallons of lye, of strength just sufficient to bear an egg, add 16 lbs. of clean melted grease, which by being placed in the hot sun, and occasionally stirred, will, in a few days, produce soap of first quality.

### A HOUSE KEEPER.

Can this be true?—*Edit. Am. Far.*

**Jewish Sabbath.**—Accounts from Warsaw of the 26th December last, states the Jewish rabbis and elders have met in a general assembly at Platskow, and have decided that the celebration of the Sabbath shall be changed to Sunday [They have heretofore kept Saturday as their Sabbath.]

On the passage of the Sch. Cygnet from Richmond to Boston, the black cook, named Rush, seized an axe, wounded a man, commenced cutting away the mainmast, broke the camboose, and intended to scuttle the vessel, as he had previously threatened. The captain and crew of a brig in company, boarded the Cygnet and secured the negro.

## Coach Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage he has received in his line of business; and informs them, that he has procured a number of workmen from Philadelphia and New-York, which enables him to finish work in a style rarely seen in the western part of the state. He also has a continual supply of materials, of the best quality and most fashionable patterns. He intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash only, Sulkies, Sticks and Pannel Gigs, Charioteers, Coaches, Landaus, Phaetons, Barouches, Landaulets, Caravans, and Mail Stages, of a superior construction. Repairs done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Orders from a distance thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Charlotte, March 1, 1824. 96

## House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a House of Entertainment in the Town of Concord, a few rods south-east of the court-house; where, with unremitted attention, and a desire to please, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Boarding can be had on reasonable terms, by the week or year.

JAMES H. CLARK.

N. B. He has also received, a large and elegant assortment of new GOODS.

Concord, March 4, 1824. 96

## Caution.

FOREWARN all persons from trading for a note of hand which I gave to David Eagle, for about \$12; I having determined not to pay said note, and have sued said Eagle for damages, to the amount of the note, in consequence of the insufficient manner in which he executed a job of work for me.

Salisbury, April 20, 1824. 97

## Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the public, and his friends, that he has taken the extensive and elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, (lately occupied by Mr. James Huie.) The convenience of this situation for business, is equal to any in the place. The House contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and attended to by obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and bar, will be supplied with the best market affords; and the regulations of his House, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to call on him: and he assures them, that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

February 24, 1824. 95

## Coach Making.

THE subscriber offers his services to the public in the above line, and flatters himself, from long experience and steady application for a number of years, in Europe and America, to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their work.

Carriages of all descriptions, Pannel'd and Stick Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. made and repaired on reasonable terms.

SAM'L LANDERS.

Salisbury, April 26, 1824. 204

N. B. Carriages, of all descriptions, bought and sold, on commission.

## Notice.

WILL be sold, on Thursday of next Rowan county court, at the court-house in Salisbury, a likely mulatto girl, about 17 or 18 years of age; also, a variety of medicine and shop furniture, a double-barrel'd gun, and the carriage part of a light wagon; all belonging to the estate of Doctor Thos. R. Ruffin, dec'd. A credit until the first day of January next, will be given on all sums above four dollars; all sums under that amount, cash. Bond and good security will be required.

JOHN J. S. RUFFIN, Adm'r.

April 28, 1824. 316

## Caution.

I GAVE a note of hand to Hiram Harbeson one day after date, for one hundred and forty-one dollars, dated about the 23d September, 1822, witnessed by Avery Grant; which note Hiram Harbeson left in the hands of Jas. Ash, who endorsed the note to Elias Smoyer: I had paid Smoyer fifty-eight dollars, which was credited on said note, some time in June, 1823; since then, I have been garnished by Hiram Harbeson's creditors, and paid the full amount of the balance of the said note, by virtue of the garnishees. I have been informed some person is trying to sell this note: the public is, therefore, cautioned not to purchase said note, as it has been paid.

NICHOLAS WYCOFF.

Lincoln county, N. C. April 24, 1824. 316

## Dissolution.

THE partnership in the mercantile business, heretofore existing under the firm of J. & W. P. Waugh, was dissolved on the fifteenth inst. by mutual consent. Those indebted to said firm, will call and make payment to the subscriber, who is authorised to receive the same; those to whom the firm are indebted, will do the same by calling on him for payment.

J. WAUGH.

Stokes county, N. C. April 20, 1824. 316

## Strayed

FROM the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, about three miles from Concord, a bay Horse, about 8 years old, blind of an eye, a little lame in the right hind foot, with a short tail, but carries it pretty well up. He went away from my stable on Friday the 16th inst. and has been seen on the road between Concord and Salisbury. Any person who will stop and inform me, shall be reasonably rewarded, and all necessary charges paid.

April 22, 1824. 203

## Hops, wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest price for any quantity of HOPS that may be delivered at his Brewery in Salisbury, N. C. All those who have been in the practice of raising hops, are requested to continue their attention to the raising of that article, as they can always obtain a good price for them, in Salisbury.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, April 28, 1824. 316

## Shoe-Shop.....removed.

EBENEZER DICKSON, Shoemaker, informs his friends, and every body else, to be that he has removed into a new shop, a few rods nearer to the court-house than his old stand, almost immediately opposite the Bank, on the street, Salisbury.

## NOTA BENE.

I have now on hand, and intend keeping supply of the very best of LEATHER; and I shall make it a point to employ first rate workmen, my friends and the public may depend on getting as good work executed in my shop in the line of Shoemaking, as ever was done in the town of Salisbury, or in the State. I do only engage to make as elegant and durable boots and shoes as any body else, but I further covenant with all who may shed the sunshade of their patronage on my shop, to do their work as CHEAP, and, perhaps, a little cheaper, than my brother chaps.

EBENEZER DICKSON.

March 2, 1824.

## LATEST FASHIONS,

From Philadelphia. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the latest fashions from London, by way of Philadelphia. Gentlemen in this vicinity, and the adjacent country, wishing fashionable clothes made, can now be accommodated by the subscriber on a short notice. All orders from a distance, for making any kind of gentlemen's garments, will be punctually and expeditiously executed, and forwarded according to directions. Gentlemen are invited to give the subscriber's shop a fair trial; they will then be better able to judge whether he deserves their patronage or not.

THOMAS V. CANON.

Salisbury, April 19, 1824. 202

## Stray Horse.

CAME to the plantation of the late Archd. Henderson, Esq. on the 23d inst. a light bay mare, about ten or eleven years old, with both hind feet white, and a small star in her forehead. The owner is desirous to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Salisbury, April 24, 1824. 315

## Forte Piano, for Sale.

A FIRST rate second-hand Piano, is offered for sale, very low. For terms, &c. apply to

MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1824. 93

## State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY. COURT OF Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1824: Caleb P. Alexander, versus James Pickens; original attachment, levied on lands, &c. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of July next, to reply, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly.

Test: DANIEL COLEMAN, c. c. c.

Price adv. 54. 116

## To all whom it may concern.

ABOUT the year 1786, Gen. Rutherford, then a citizen of Rowan county, and a member of the Legislature at that time from said county, in order to accommodate his constituents, brought on from the Secretary's office a great number of State Grants, of which a number yet remain on hand, having never been called for or taken up. Those concerned, will call at the office of the Western Carolinian, in Salisbury, where the titles are now deposited; and by paying the fees due thereon, may take possession.

One Tract granted to William Allison, for 222 acres, lying on Lambeth's creek;  
One do. Zachariah Adams, 433 acres, joining Thomas Jones, William Roberts, &c.  
One do. William Anderson, 200 do. lying on Hunting creek;  
One do. John Allen, 30 do. lying on Cub creek;  
One do. William Brown, 400 do. lying on Duck and Thrid creeks;  
One do. Nicholas Beaver, 100 do. lying on Cold Water creek;  
One do. Peter Beam, 280 do. lying on Hunting creek;  
One do. John Busley, 106 do. lying on south side Yaddin river;  
One do. Andrew Cochran, 198 do. lying on Mill creek, waters of cold water;  
One do. George Davidson, 1463 do. lying on Davidson's creek;  
One do. Jacob Dice, 695 do. lying on Abbott's creek;  
One do. Robert Harkness, 292 do. lying on Duck creek and I Ell;  
One do. Jonathan Jones, 500 do. lying on Cabin Creek;  
Do. do. 330 do. lying on do.  
One do. Samuel Lowry, 263 do. lying on Hunting creek;  
One do. David Logan, 175 do. lying on Erwin's creek;  
One do. Samuel M'Collum, 400 do. lying on Hunting creek;  
One do. Richard Moore, 140 do. lying on both sides Yaddin river;  
One do. William M'Daniel, 92 do. lying on Carter's Creek;  
One do. Heirs of William Newner, 200 do. lying on the waters of Dutchman's creek;  
One do. Michael Pitter, 640 do. lying on the waters of Lick creek;  
One do. Richard Parker, 150 do. lying on Rocky creek;  
One do. James Russell, 260 do. lying on both sides Ellis' creek;  
One do. James Smith, 200 do. lying on the north side Yaddin river;  
One do. John Scott, 1604 do. joining Abram Erwin;  
One do. William Smith, 50 do. lying on the waters of Thrid creek;  
One do. John Summers, 400 do. lying on north and fifth creeks;  
One do. Edward Williams, 300 do. lying on Reedy creek;  
One do. Abraham Welty, 77 do. lying on Bear creek.

## Wrapping Paper,

OF a good quality, for sale at this office; some at one dollar twenty-five cents, and a larger kind at two dollars, per ream.

## Sheriff's Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at the printing-office.